

THE WASHINGTON HERALD
Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1122 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W.
Subscribed at the post-office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.
Telephone Main 1231, (Private Branch Exchange.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday, \$1.00 per month
Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per quarter
Daily and Sunday, \$9.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday, \$2.50 per month
Daily, without Sunday, \$7.50 per quarter
Daily, without Sunday, \$22.50 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday, \$1.00 per month
Daily and Sunday, \$3.00 per quarter
Daily and Sunday, \$9.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday, \$2.50 per month
Daily, without Sunday, \$7.50 per quarter
Daily, without Sunday, \$22.50 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous contributions, and no communications to the editor will be printed except over the name of the writer.
Manuscripts offered for publication will be returned if unavailable, but stamps should be sent with the manuscript for that purpose.
All communications intended for this newspaper, whether for the daily or the Sunday issue, should be addressed to THE WASHINGTON HERALD.
New York Representative, J. C. WILBERING
Special Agent, Bureau Building
Chicago Representative, A. B. KEATOR, Marquette Building.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912.

Pensions for Firemen.

The recent conflagration in New York, in which three firemen, including a battalion chief, lost their lives, serves to illustrate the care first-class cities take of their fire fighters. It also serves to impress by way of contrast the deplorable and inadequate provision made for the families of men who may be killed in line of duty in cities less mindful of what is due to the service.

The families of the three men killed at the Equitable Building fire will receive the full pay of their rank for one year. After that the widow will receive half the pay of her husband during the term of her widowhood, and the children will receive a specified pension, according to age, until they are sixteen years old. These payments, with certain privileges in the way of medical attendance by the department doctors, make up the largest which New York gives freely to the family of every fireman who enters the service and loses his life in protecting the lives and property of the taxpayers of the city.

In Washington no such provision for firemen ever existed, though an inadequate substitute for it has prevailed for several years. Here a private killed at a fire would leave his family a possible \$30 a month, with some additional payments to small children. An officer's widow would receive a maximum of \$30 a month, with additional payments to children under conditions specified in law. This is humiliating to all sense of fairness compared with the danger firemen undergo in the line of duty, liable to be cut off in the prime of manhood by a falling wall or a smoke-filled room.

The Washington Herald has long advocated substantial pensions for firemen and policemen disabled or killed in the line of duty, so that their families may have adequate support if such a tragedy comes to them. It is right, just, and in line with what other cities do for their servants who face peril at fires or, upon the midnight watch, are assailed by thief or assassin. Fortunately, the people of Washington are waking to the miserable inadequacy of its treatment of firemen and policemen, and the happenings in New York should be a reminder to the committees in Congress, to the Commissioners, to the trade bodies, and all concerned that our city needs a complete overhauling of the pension laws and the establishment of a system of payments to disabled men in both callings, or to their families in case of death, of amounts sufficient to keep them from the iron doors of want.

War Ships in Peril.

Hurricane and tempest do not appear to have entered into the plans of the Naval War College in sending forth a squadron of cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers on the hunt of an imaginary enemy supposed to be approaching our shores. The disposition of the squadron and the necessity arising for the cruisers to go in search of the missing torpedo boats completely upset the plans and objects of the cruise. It is needless to say the scouting problem has been temporarily abandoned, and that the efforts of the department have been turned toward finding the missing vessels, blown far out of their courses, and toward making repairs to the limping fleet slowly assembling at Bermuda.

Upon the whole, the smaller craft of the navy weathered the terrible winds howling over the Atlantic remarkably well. So far as the details are at hand, officers and crews met the trying situation with great fortitude and courage. Unless further news from the region traversed by the tempests develops the fact that one or more of the vessels are lost, no fatalities seem to have occurred, though the men were subjected to great danger when waves were washing over the decks and parts of the shipping were being carried away by the force of the wind. Injuries, of course, were many in the pitching, rolling ships, and some of the destroyers ran out of fuel and had to be assisted to port by the cruisers.

Never before have the vessels of the Atlantic fleet been so tried in the tempestuous seas. That they came out so well is proof of their staunch construction and capable management. The American people have reason to be

pride of their squadrons, which went forth in the imaginary defense of the nation and met real war with the elements.

Rev. Clarence Richeson says he confided his guilt to ease his conscience. If it is so, however, it is a wonder he had anything to confess.

Judge Prouty Chairman.

In electing Judge C. A. Prouty chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission the members of that body have bestowed a high honor deservedly. Judge Prouty has been a member of the commission since 1890, and has often acted as chairman in the absence of his chief. His knowledge of the law underlying the rights and powers of the commission is complete and his experience is such as to qualify him in a peculiar manner for the new responsibility.

Judge Prouty comes into office through the working out of a plan decided upon a year ago, when the chairmanship of the body passed from Judge Knapp to Judge Clements, who held the position through the year 1911. This plan was that the chairman should hold the position for one year and should be succeeded by the member next below him in seniority of service.

Judge Prouty is a man of large intellect, extended knowledge of transportation, and a skilled lawyer. It may be assumed that his administration of the office of chairman will be able and brilliant.

It might now be almost excusable to call the Democratic committeemen from Pennsylvania Col. Goffaw.

A Notable Centennial.

Scholars and men of science are looking forward with increasing interest to the centenary celebration of the formation of the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia. It was on January 25, 1812, that the first meeting of the academy was held to organize the academy upon the models which then existed in Europe. The name "Academy of Natural Sciences" was adopted on March 21, and at previous and succeeding meetings of the academy the preliminary organization was completed.

For 100 years the academy has existed, and has stood in all that time for the true advancement of natural science in its broadest and best sense. The academy occupied rented quarters and moved many times in the earlier years, until it acquired a permanent home in 1848. The publication of its famous journal was begun in 1821. In 1840 the society outgrew its first permanent home, and a new building was erected. Since that time the museum and library have been added. For many years the academy in Philadelphia has been the mecca of scholars from all parts of the country to pursue their special lines of inquiry, and it has possibly been the chief means in this country during the century for the advancement of the study of nature.

A notable feature of the centennial will be a history in detail of the academy from its foundation, compiled and written by the librarian, Dr. Edward J. Nolan, who this year will round out half a century in the service of the institution.

In its museum and library are celebrated collections of books and scientific objects. Since 1868, indeed, when the museum was housed at its present site, it has been one of the great centers of scientific inquiry in the United States. The Journal of the society, consisting of sixty volumes, is the record of the advancement of science during the period which it covers.

The centennial celebration will be held during three days in the month of March, and at that time many of the celebrated scholars of this country and not a few from Europe will gather to pay their tribute of affection and praise to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Bryan should be warned that defeat may degenerate from a habit to a vice.

Dismemberment of China.

Russia has declared her purpose regarding Mongolia and will make it part of the dominions of the Czar by absorption. Notice has been served upon the government at Peking that all Chinese soldiers and garrisons must be withdrawn, and that China shall cease efforts toward colonizing the country. The demands from St. Petersburg are softened a little by taking the form of a request that the independence of Mongolia shall be proclaimed and that the Kutuktu of Urga be recognized as monarch of the independent state.

Russia further softens the mailed hand of aggression by saying that China shall still have control of Mongolia in its external affairs, and that Russia will assist in the management of its internal affairs. In other words, China, helpless to defend its dependency, and torn with internal disorder, is offered the useless boon of sovereignty over a state which she cannot exercise, and with troops withdrawn and Chinese colonization stopped, the "assistance" of Russia in the internal affairs of the Mongolian province would amount to the whole thing. The demands of Russia are so preposterous that the Chinese government has not answered them, merely notifying the powers of their terms.

In this way, at the hour of the Peking government's helplessness, the encroachments of Russia, formerly made in secret, and under the guise of whiffling pretense, are brought into the open by specific demands that leave no doubt as to their meaning. Russia tells China that she proposes to build railways and develop the country, and this means

only one thing to the student of the world's affairs. Russia is already in Mongolia with consular guards and numerous small bodies of troops, and she is there to stay until the state is part and parcel of the Russian empire.

The loss in the street doesn't cause as many falls as that on the seats of the water wagon.

Importers of cutlery are reported to have defied the government of five millions. Trim 'em!

With the examples of Gladstone and Jefferson before him, Senator Bob Taylor should be slow to conclude that dodging necessarily detracts from statesmanship.

It seems to be difficult to make the closed caucus or executive session of a national committee absolutely airtight.

If Mr. Carnegie will tell the whole truth about the steel trust it will make quite an addition to his libraries.

THE POLITICAL PROCESSION

There will be a slight stir among the Senators when the secretary of the House reads the name of Creighton Forsaker in the list of appointments to be made by President Taft to-day or to-morrow. The older Senators will recall that the name of Forsaker was often in the Record a few years back, when Joseph Benson Forsaker was senior Senator from Ohio. The Creighton Forsaker whose name may come to the Senate for confirmation this week has long been the United States marshal in New Mexico Territory, and the Republican leaders have endorsed him for reappointment in the new State. It has often been remarked that while Marshal Forsaker was not a lawyer he was almost as potent in New Mexico politics as his older brother in Ohio. The story runs that Creighton Forsaker was first a candidate for Congress under the McKinley first term, and Joseph Benton, the Senator, began his Senatorial term along with the President. The New Mexico brother indicated his ambition to be marshal and the Ohio brother indicated rather forcibly that he did not want to begin his Senatorial career with nepotism or appointing brothers to any office.

"I am not seriously considering it," the White House rejoined. Brother Creighton. "I will get the appointment from President McKinley on my own merits. All that I ask is that you will not oppose my confirmation when my name reaches the Senate."

This retort caused a general cooling down on the part of the Ohio brother, and the story pleased President McKinley, who promptly gave the name to the arrival of Marshal Forsaker yesterday revived interest in New Mexico and its new position in national politics. In other national conventions it has had two delegates. It will now have eight. Also there will be the appointment of new Federal officials on a new basis. Besides marshal, the President will make appointments for United States judges, United States attorney, collector of internal revenue, and many Land Office agents.

The chief candidate at present for collector is Henry Bardshire, who has long been busy getting endorsements. Under the territorial regime there were Federal judges appointed for the minor courts, seven in number. These will go to elected judges, both Supreme and District. W. H. Pope, who has been chief justice of the territorial court, will probably be made judge of the new court, and Dave Leaky, late local judge, will not be made United States judge. Marshal Forsaker is saying nothing about the other possible contests for Federal places, and seriously considering himself with watching his own affairs.

Col. Crain Congratulated.

Robert Crain, chairman of the Baltimore committee that simply juggled the convention away from all competitors, had a busy day of it at the New Willard, following the first flush of victory. One of his first callers from home was Willard Harse, manager of the Emerson, a new hotel in Baltimore, and who, with Capt. Emerson, had done much effective work in aiding Col. Crain to capture the convention. It happens that Capt. Emerson is not only a millionaire, but is eager to aid with the real cash when the real article is needed. Col. Crain has never seen a national convention, and supplied some amusement to veterans in Washington when he seemed a little fearful lest his hotel would not get a full share of the business. It was soon impressed upon Harse that he could easily sell out his room capacity twenty times in advance, and he then mourned that his tavern was not larger. There was a wild rush to telegraph wires when the selection of Baltimore was made, and it seems that the Harse and Wilson managers had been careful to engage many rooms the day before. While Washington hotels were not asked for contributions to the Baltimore fund, it was admitted last night that every hotel in this city would be crowded with delegations, clubs, and spectators who would go back and forth. Anyhow, every visitor will want to stop in Washington while so near, and the local managers are mighty cheerful over the prospect.

Whitehead Held in Washington.

Whitehead Reid, Ambassador in England and long a powerful Republican in New York, is in Washington this week both for official, political, and personal reasons. It is not forgotten that in 1892 Whitehead Reid was the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. He was defeated and lost since been less active in New York politics without losing interest. He will be a guest at the White House, and John Hay's Hammond gives a dinner in his honor which the President will attend. While Ambassador Reid has lived in New York since the civil war, he has retained his interest in Ohio, his native State, in the old field farm outside of Coleraine, where he was born. After becoming rich and famous, Whitehead Reid built a mansion all around the modest home of his boyhood, and often remarked that when old and tired he would return to his birthplace to end his days. However, he has been in no hurry about the return, yet has kept the estate in fine condition year after year. It is one of the show places pointed out to strangers who visit Greene County, and in the hallway of the home is a family record in a frame telling that Jacob Whitehead Reid was born on a certain date. This disclosure that Ambassador Reid's baptismal name was Jacob, but he has never used it since leaving home, and his good old mother explained that a dozen other Reids in the vicinity had names beginning with "J," so it was confusing, and Whitehead hardly ever heard himself called Jacob at home or at school.

A Strong Combination.

From the Cleveland Leader.
Prof. Irving Fisher declares that the high cost of living is caused by malaria, hookworm, and alcohol. The professor certainly has hit upon a combination which ought to produce results in any one case.

**STATE SOCIALISM
A FAILURE IN PERU**

The dimensions in these letters on January 7 and yesterday as to the issue which the German voters face and have to decide in to-morrow's Reichstag elections, and the important part which the socialist vote is expected to play there, lead to the earnest contemplation of what socialism ever has accomplished in the destinies of any nation. The whole tendency of the age seems to be to penalize one lot of people for the benefit of another. History records one civilization which set out to standardize man. Its government was the purest form of despotic socialism; the world has ever seen, and as an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory it is a thousand pities that the political status of ancient Peru and its modern version is overlooked by modern economists.

The government of Peru, under the Incas, presents a perfect example of state socialism. There was in reality no such thing as poverty. Every child was auto-sufficient from birth. No spend-thrift could waste his substance, nor could any man, by his industry, amass a fortune. No beggars were tolerated in ancient Peru. Whenever a man became reduced by sickness or misfortune, the arm of the law was stretched out to minister to him in generous measure, bringing him to a level with the remainder of the people. There was no money in the Peru of the Incas, for there was no commerce as it is known to-day. Possession had existed, one portion of the community must have enriched itself at the expense of the other. Thus, the whole fabric of society would have collapsed.

Occupation was found for all, for the young to the aged. None but the decrepit and the sick were suffered to eat the bread of idleness. Violence was a crime in the eyes of the law and severely punished. Fidelity, under such a regime did not exist and indeed, could not exist. Each child born became not the possession of its parents, but the perquisite of the state. This is entirely the programme of modern socialism. But as the socialism of ancient Peru was practical in its application, there was no encouragement given to any such theory as that which prevails to-day.

The law compelled every man and girl to marry when they reached the age of puberty, in which by common consent with the mathematical regularity of the fostering care of the state, husbands were found for the girls and wives for the men. On the day appointed all those of a marriageable age were called together in the great squares of their native towns and villages. No one was allowed to select a wife beyond the confines of the community to which he belonged, though a girl could wed with in these narrow limits the personal predilections of the contracting parties were generally considered.

The ceremony having been completed, the wedded pair retired to the dwelling furnished them by the community. An allotment was made sufficient for their maintenance, and an additional portion was granted for every child born to them, the amount being fixed for a son being double that for a daughter. But there was no possibility of one family outstripping another along these restricted lines. The division of the soil was renewed each year and the possessions of the tenant increased or decreased by the simple process of "counting noses." When the sons and daughters became grown up the again set up on their own account, just as their parents had done.

Is not this the "ideal" which the socialists of this age are endeavoring to establish? The whole of Peru was organized when the Spanish first landed there. Grain was stored up in every city to provide against contingencies. The men were kept in view by the ever-able-bodied man had to serve his time, guaranteed security. The land was rendered fertile by cultivation and by means of great aqueducts. The laborer, no matter what trade he followed, was provided with the materials or requisites to enable him to carry out his duties. Indeed, the security and care of the working man were kept in view by the state. He was not allowed to leave his home without a permit. He had no right to rise above his neighbors, he need not, at least, have anxiety for the morrow. What is this but practical socialism?

What was its effect on the people of Peru? The people, though treated kindly and with absolute justice, became only machines. Though his paternal government recognized his right to work, and to live, it would not allow the workman to better his condition. However industrious he could not add to his property, "a road to his own possessions, nor advance himself one hair's breadth in the social scale." As he could not better his lot, he had no motive to do more than was expected of him. This, of course, is only logical socialism. If you let a man better his lot, it must be at some one else's expense, and at some one else's loss. Therefore, the system was well suited to the character of the ancient Peruvians. Nevertheless, it proved vicious in the end, and brought about the downfall of the empire at the first invasion. Having created a vast machine which eliminated the personal factor, initiative had been crushed in the individual. When, therefore, the Incas were taken prisoner by Pizarro, by one of the most daring coups de main in history, the body politic was paralyzed. No one did anything. There was no one to lead, no one to follow, no one to organize. The people were like sheep, and were moved down like sheep, did not take any initiative in attempting to rescue the person of the Incas. The people could be herded about like sheep, but after generations of enervating government, in which they were never asked to exercise the one function which makes man superior to the brute—the brain—they lost the power of individuality. Thus a handful of Spanish adventurers, ill-disciplined, greedy, with their retreat cut off in case of danger, were able to subvert an empire, because the people had become enervated, and had lost that quality of self-reliance which stamps the man.

In saying that under a modern socialist government we might have, at the best, conditions approximating those of ancient Peru, it must be understood that it would have to be so in every country of the world. No one socialist state modeled on the same plan could survive for long. Peru was able to impose these restrictions on personal liberty because she came into contact with no foreign nations, except those on her immediate frontiers, until she met the Spaniards, when at once she crumpled up.

The only possible way in which capital could be laid under an embargo would be if the whole world agreed upon such a form of socialism as that having evolved in Peru. As that is absurd, there is no need to dwell upon it. When it attempts to war upon capital in its own country, it is destined to fail. It is attempting to prevent fresh capital from being introduced, and thus labor is robbed. PLANKER.
(Copyright, 1912, by Carl Gustav Fredrickson)

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

SMITHS IN THE SENATE.
The Senate now has four Smiths and it is stated that a fifth will shortly arrive from Arizona—News Item.

Some old traditions float about. Some Senate myths. But there is not a bit of doubt as to the Smiths.

You've heard of Wm. Alden Smith Who is a man Of real moment and of girth From Michigan.

J. "Ter com's from Maryland N. "Pocomoke. And George's blithely sends us grand, Imposing Hoke.

We have a Carolina Smith And rumors say That Arizona rises up with Her Marcus A.

Some Senate legends we may doubt And deem them myths. But certainly it has a stout Array of Smiths.

Uncle Pennsylvania Says: After a man gets famous, people place tablets on homes that he was "typical," elected from for nonpayment of rent.

There Are More Marys. "I see your daughter Mary has changed her name to Marie."

"She had, but she changed it back in a hurry the other day."

"Why the change back?" "She read somewhere that all the Marys in the British empire chipped in and gave Queen Mary \$50,000 as a coronation present. She thought something of the kind might possibly happen to her some day."

No Great Harm. "Harold, baby got hold of the ink bottle this morning."

"And what has he done?" "Spilled ink all over the new rug."

"That can be easily rectified. I thought you were going to tell me that the unfortunate child had written a novel."

Shedding His Troubles. His resolutions gone to pot. His diary on the shelf. He'll get a chance as like as not To now enjoy himself.

Wanted the Latest. The lady descended from a handsome automobile and entered the seed store. "What have you in bulble?" she demanded. "I wish to plant some Jonquills and tulips."

"Here is our floral catalogue, madam." "Ah! And you assume me that these blooms are all 1912 models?"

Had a Treasure. "Why must you call up your house every fifteen minutes?" snarled the senior partner. "One would think you a bridegroom. Do you have to talk love talk to your wife at your age?"

"It isn't that," explained the junior partner somewhat sheepishly. "I just want to see if the new cook is still there."

Not Like the Old Days. "These times are too many for me," declared Senator Smugg. "As to how?"

"Why, a fellow's term is up before they get through investigating his election."

NOT A "SECOND THOUGHT."

Edwin A. Newman Explains Why Gov. Harmon Was Absent.

Edwin A. Newman, chairman of the Jackson Day banquet committee, last night denied that Gov. Judson Harmon was extended a "second-thought" invitation.

According to Mr. Newman, invitations were extended on December 4 by wire to all leading Democrats, including Gov. Harmon, and were followed the next day by formal letters of invitation.

Mr. Harmon came to Washington a few days later to attend the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, and both Mr. Newman and Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, called on him and urged him to attend the Jackson Day feast last night, at which the former President is alleged to have declared he "could not refuse the nomination for 1912 if it was forced on him."

"No member of the club had the right to attempt to say what I said in my speech," he said. "I cannot believe that any one did say a word to me to the effect that I had made a previous engagement to speak in East St. Louis on the night of January 8, but would cancel the engagement if it became necessary for him to give a brief in the Supreme Court."

The date set by the court for the filing of the brief was postponed, however, the Jackson Day feast, and Mr. Harmon to cancel his St. Louis engagement.

COL. ROOSEVELT.

From the Boston Herald.
Mr. Roosevelt is also a man of many meetings.

From the Pittsburg Post.
T. R. demands privacy in one breath and prohibits it in the next.

From the Buffalo Express.
Would an earthquake of any kind shake T. R. from his foundation of silence?

From the Philadelphia Record.
Of course, T. R. hasn't committed himself, but it looks as if he were in favor of the recall-of T. R.

From the Detroit News.
If that well-known stock market ticker, public pulse, in any indication, T. R. preferred seems to be going up.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.
Col. Roosevelt announces that he is going to remain bottled up, but we suspect he will continue to pop occasionally.

From the Atlanta Journal.
Col. Roosevelt is in the attitude of a statesman whom the office is seeking, but once it finds him, the colonel won't try to prove an alibi.

From the Jacksonville Times-Union.
With Roosevelt and Wilson as the candidates the fight would not be between the Democrats and Republicans, but between the two best advertisers.

DAFFYDIATORY HONK-HONK.

(With Apologies to Whooever Started It and We Haven't the Sense to Forget It.)
If you're making me this, Is that what makes the gasometer? The ratchet is safe at home, But why, when was the dynamo? As slow as a disconnected. It may be true the radiator. The radiator has been blown. How high did the radiator? Are broken windows better than An ordinary car transmission? Do violins bloom in the spring? That's glowing with the better radiator. Would the tomatoes what made the racket? A west jack like a broken. But how will the water jacket? What was it that made the gasometer? About the blow-out of the tire? It made the whole town was his claim. He would the spirit living up his life. Or see the clock was on a table. Remove the horn and on a table. It claims the universal join. Dominated the cylinder with suit. An inventor has placed a small horse upon a magnet on the side of a humble to help talkers pick up needles.

STATESMEN, REAL AND NEAR.

By FRED C. KELLY.

Dr. Wiley, the pure fooder, and Willis L. Moore, the boss westerner, are great cronies. They are drawn together by the fact that each is a daily victim of amateur jokers and sidewalk muckers who persist in cracking the same old jokes about the weather or things to eat.

Wiley and Moore were talking to a couple of friends the other day and somebody suggested a dinner. Wiley said he would be in for it, and Moore said he would. So it was arranged that the dinner should be held at the Cosmos Club the next night.

When the guests arrived Moore, believing himself the host, indicated the way to a table where the feast he had ordered was to be spread.

"But the dinner's to be served at this table over here," said Wiley, pointing to another end of the dining-room.

"Well, who's running this, anyhow?" inquired Moore. "I guess I'm the host."

"I beg your pardon," said Wiley. "I happen to be the host, and—"

It was then that each had thrust himself the host and ordered an elaborate and highly edible banquet of stuff in advance.

Wiley's food scheme included milk fed chicken, hatched from a Strictly Fresh egg, and Moore had arranged for a breakfast the size of a dormitory as thick as a law book. The two hosts stood midway between the two tables and argued about the merits of the rival feasts with all the imagination of a pair of press agents. After each had failed to convince the other, Wiley suggested a compromise. It was a compromise characteristic of Wiley, who has one of those shaft-driven, internal expanding appetites.

"I'll admit that your table is in the best location," began the doctor. "So we'll move my costly feast over to your table, and we'll eat both dinners." The guests who had brought only appetite enough for one feast, looked startled, but Wiley said it could be done.

First they'd have Moore's soup course, then Wiley's soup course, and so on, until everybody imagined he looked like William H. Taft.

And when it was all over, Wiley leaned back and expressed the hope that double dinners would become popular. He said it was the only way to eat.

Oscar Underwood, the House leader, has one of those calm, philosophic faces that should be worth its weight in gold in a friendly little poker game. He could draw to three aces and fill without ever a quiver of an eye winker. But, strangely enough, Oscar seldom, if ever, plays poker. A friend of Underwood got to wondering about this, and sought out Oscar for an explanation.

"Oscar," says he, "somebody was telling me that you hadn't played poker for ten years. And you with that face! How's it come that you don't play poker any more?"

COLONEL RESENTS

GARBLING REPORTS

PROPOSED CHANGE

IN ARMY OPPOSED

Declares No Member of Aldine Club Had Right to Make Comment.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt returned from New York to-day bristling with indignation over the fragmentary reports made by guests at the Aldine Club dinner last night, at which the former President is alleged to have declared he "could not refuse the nomination for 1912 if it was forced on him."

"No member of the club had the right to attempt to say what I said in my speech," he said. "I cannot believe that any one did say a word to me to the effect that I had made a previous engagement to speak in East St. Louis on the night of January 8, but would cancel the engagement if it became necessary for him to give a brief in the Supreme Court."

Concerning the stinging criticism of him by Mr. Bryan, the colonel said: "I am not the least interested in what Col. Bryan says."

And about the petition signed by 1,500 New Jersey progressives who asked the colonel to consent to his name being put on the primary ballot:

"I have not seen any such petition officially. I have heard of it, but until it is brought before me I cannot talk about it."

The colonel's stay in New York to-day was marked by no occurrence of political significance.

It is reported here that Col. Roosevelt received a letter from President Taft two weeks ago, in which the latter offered to step down if the colonel was anxious to run for the Presidency again. In his reply it is understood the colonel assured Mr. Taft that he would not be a candidate for the nomination under any circumstances.

Col. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay is still convinced, is in the struggle will be definitely declares himself out of it.

Wants Three Vice Admirals.
Representative Jefferson Levy, of New York, yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three vice admirals of the navy, to receive \$10,000 a year on the active list and \$4,500 a year on the retired pay. It is provided that a vice admiral voluntarily retiring shall step down to the next lower grade. In addition to their pay, vice admirals are to have an allowance of \$12 a month for quarters.

In the city of London at the time of King John every winter was required to hang outside his shop an iron vessel with pegs marking the different qualities sold.

Uncle Walt Says To-day:

When days are cold and dreary, and raging tempests blow, and all the world seems weary of storm and drifting snow; when old Professor Sleetist is cutting up quite bad, then home life is the sweetest, and we should all be glad. I like to hear the roaring of storm fiends on the hoof; I like to hear the pouring of rain upon the roof; for then I pull my rocker before the gaudy fire, and read a shilling shocker or mix things with my lyre. Around me happy faces are in the firelight's glow; we talk of friends and places and days of long ago; and as the storm grows rougher we breathe a heartfelt sigh for any homeless duffer beneath that bitter sky. Our spirits are not drooping because of winter's snows; with talk and song and whooping the pleasant evening goes.

And so we sit together, in happiness immersed, and say to wintry weather: "Go to it—do your worst!"

(Copyright, 1912, by George Matthew Adams.)

STATESMEN, REAL AND NEAR.

By FRED C. KELLY.

any more? Don't you like the game? I'd be foolish to ask if you didn't make a success of it, because if a man with a conscience like yours isn't good at poker, then I'd want to renounce every theory I ever heard of, including the germ, atomic, and poker theory, as unwarranted a compliment, "but what business?"

</